Glossaries and vocabulary lists

By:
AnaMaria Seglie
Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson

Glossaries and vocabulary lists

By:
AnaMaria Seglie
Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
Translated By:
Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson

Online:
< http://cnx.org/content/col11317/1.10/ >

C O N N E X I O N S

Rice University, Houston, Texas

This selection and arrangement of content as a collection is copyrighted by AnaMaria Seglie. It is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).
Collection structure revised: August 29, 2011
PDF generated: August 29, 2011
For copyright and attribution information for the modules contained in this collection, see p. 31.

Table of Contents

1 Abreviaturas históricas (Historical Spanish Abbreviations) 1
2 Spanish Vocabulary list: Train travel 7
3 Vocabulary list: "Historia de Xochitl" 11
4 Glossary of common colonial Spanish terms and phrases 15
5 Glossary of the OAAP's "Americas Concepts" 17
6 Glosario de Conceptos de las Américas del OAAP 21
Glossary 25
Index 30
Attributions 31

Chapter 1

Abreviaturas históricas (Historical Spanish Abbreviations)[1]

1.1 Abreviaturas históricas (Historical Spanish Abbreviations)

Documentos históricos, especialmente en el caso de manuscritos, frecuentemente llevan una variedad de abreviaturas. La mayoría significan tratamientos o títulos (como Su señoría o Capitán), pero también pueden representar frases (como cierre de carta) y otras palabras.

Aquí se incluyen algunas abreviaturas que se han encontrado en documentos históricos y sus significados.

Abreviaturas en una carta

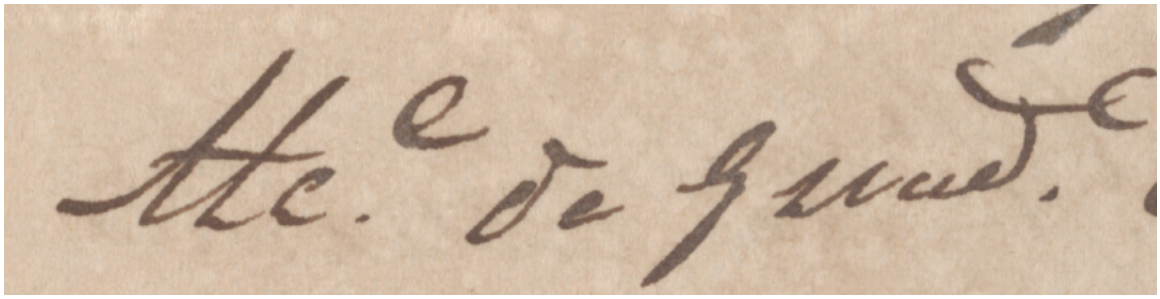

Figure 1.1: "Alcalde de Guadalupe", fragmento de *Carta de Juan Elizondo, 23 marzo, 1835*[2]

&^{a}	etcétera
AC	Asamblea Constituyente
	continued on next page

[1] This content is available online at <http://cnx.org/content/m34696/1.5/>.

[2] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m34696/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/27297>

Alc.^{e}	Alcalde
algna, algnâ	alguna
Apco., Ap.^{co}	Apostólico
aqllas., aq.^{llas}	aquellas
aud.^{a}	audiencia
Ayuntam.^{to}	Ayuntamiento
C., Ciudno., Ciud.^{no}	Ciudadano
Cap.	*Caput*, capítulo
Capn., Cap.^{n}	Capitán
Cated.^{l}	Catedral
Cato., Cat.^{o}	Católico
circunstanas., circunstan.^{as}	circunstancias
coleg.^{o}	colegio
corr.^{te}	corriente
CSP	Con su permiso
depto., dep.^{to}	departamento
desps., desp.^{s}	después
diligs., dilig.^{s}	diligencias
dho.	dicho
D., D.^{n}	don
dro., drô.	derecho
Ds., D.^{s}	Dios
DUL	Dios, Unión, Libertad
Exmo., Ex.^{mo}	Excelentísimo
exp.^{n}	expedición
expresamte., expresam.^{te}	expresamente
fha.	fecha
fol.	folio

continued on next page

Fran.^{co}	Francisco
Fr.	Fray
frequentem.^{t}, frequentem.^{te}	frecuentemente
Gob.^{o}	Gobierno
Gob.^{r}	Gobernador
Gral., G.^{l}	General
Guad.^{e}	Guadalupe
H.	Honorable
haz.^{da}	hacienda
Il., Yl., Ill.	Ilustre
jurisdiz.^{n}	jurisdicción
legs., leg.^{s}	leguas
lib.	*liber*, libro
Lic., licen.^{do}	licenciado
Liv.^{d}	Libertad
Ma., M.^{a}	María
mugs., mug.^{s}	mujeres
neceso., neces.^{o}	necesario
Ntros.	Nuestros o Nosotros
num., numo., num.^{o}	número
orn.	orden
P.	Padre
p.^{r}	por/para (dependiendo del contexto)
PE	Poder Ejecutivo
p.^{o}p^{a}	próximo pasado
PP	Padres
Presid.^{te}	Presidente
Presvto.	Presbítero

continued on next page

Prop.	Proposición
Prov.^{a}	Provincia
QBSM	Que besa su mano
QBSP	Que besa sus pies
q., q.^{e}	que
qDg	Que Dios guarde
qege	Que en gloria esté
QEPD	Que en paz descanse
QESM	Que estrecha su mano
qto.	cuanto
R.	Rey, Reina
reglamto., reglam.^{to}	reglamento
Rl., R.^{l}	Real
SE, S.Ex.^{a}	Su Excelencia
Secro.	Secretario
Sor.	Señor
SS	Su señoría
S. Ylma.	Su ilustrísima
sgte./sgtes.	siguiente/siguientes
SM	Su majestad
SMC	Su majestad católica
Smo., S.$^{mo.}$	Santísimo
Sor.	Señor
Sres.	Señores
SSMM	Sus majestades
SSS	Su seguro servidor
Sta.	Santa
Sumrd., Su mrd.	Su merced.

continued on next page

Suprmo., Supr.^{mo}	Supremo
tit.	*titulus*, título
Tom.	Tomo
U., Ud., Vd., V.	Usted
VE	Vuestra excelencia
V.^{e}	Venerable
Vtreq.	Utrecht
Ygla.	Iglesia
Y., Yl.	Ylustre/Ilustre

Table 1.1: Abreviaturas y sus significados

Abreviaturas en un manuscrito

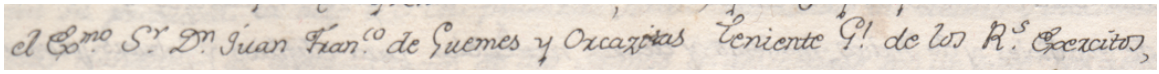

Figure 1.2: "el Excelentísimo Señor Don Juan Francisco de Guemes y Orcazitas Teniente General de los Reales Exercitos", fragmento de *Papeles sobre la reduccion del Seno Mexicano y Sierra Gorda*[3]

1.2 Bibliografía

Abreviaturas de tratamientos. Tratamientos de cortesía escritos. Web. Protocolo.org[4]

Luft, Anita N. *Diccionario de términos anticuados y en desuso.* Madrid: Playor, SA, 1973.

El Pequeño Larousse ilustrado. 13 ed. México, DF: Ediciones Larousse, 2007.

Moliner, María. *Diccionario de uso del español* Madrid: Gredos, 2000.

[3]See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m34696/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/37169>

[4]See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m34696/latest/http://www.protocolo.org/social/tratamientos/abreviaturas_de_tratamientos_tratamientos_de_cortes

Chapter 2

Spanish Vocabulary list: Train travel[1]

This vocabulary list can be combined with lesson plan modules that use historic train price lists and traveler information, "Spanish reading passage: Informe para el viajero de ferrocarril" [2]and "Spanish reading passage: Precios de pasaje por ferrocarril"[3]. It can also be combined with excerpts of your own choosing from *De México a Chicago y Nueva York: guía para el viajero en la que se describen las principales ciudades y ferrocarriles*.[4]

This is intended for AP Spanish language and college-level Spanish language students.

[1]This content is available online at <http://cnx.org/content/m38295/1.3/>.
[2]See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38295/latest/http://cnx.org/content/m38293/latest/>
[3]See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38295/latest/http://cnx.org/content/m38294/latest/>
[4]See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38295/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/27428>

The Mexican Central Railroad

Figure 2.1: Image from Part I of *De México a Chicago y Nueva York: guía para el viajero en la que se describen las principales ciudades y ferrocarriles*[5].

Vocabulary list

aduana	customs
añadir/añadirse	to add
billete	ticket (see also: boleto, pasaje)
boleto	ticket (see also billete, pasaje)
cama doble	double bed (in a Pullman train)
cambio	change, exchange rate
cantidad	quantity
cataratas	waterfalls; Cataratas de Niágara- Niagra Falls

continued on next page

[5]See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38295/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/27428>

cobrar	charge
coche-dormitorio	sleeping car (in a Pullman train)
convertir	change
cruz/crucecita	cross, little cross †
cualquier, cualquiera	any, whichever
directo	direct, nonstop
eligir	choose
empalme	junction
enterarse	to find out
entero	complete, roundtrip
ferrocarril	railroad, train
frontera	border
gabinete	parlor (in a Pullman train)
la cual	which, the one which
libra	pound
llegada	arrival
mayor	older than, greater than
moneda	foreign currency (literally means "coin")
partida	departure
partir	to depart
pasaje	ticket (see also: billete, boleto)
precio	price
precios corrientes	current prices
previo aviso	prior notice
primera/segunda clase	first/second class
punto	point
ramal	branch (of the railroad)
recorrer	to cross, traverse

continued on next page

ruta	route
sección	section (in a Pullman train car)
según	according to
soler	to usually do something, tend to do something
sujetos a cambio	subject to change, can change
suma	sum
tren	train
veloz	fast

Table 2.1

Chapter 3

Vocabulary list: "Historia de Xochitl"[1]

This vocabulary list or glossary was created for use with the excerpt "Historia de Xochitl" from the book *Historia Moral de las Mujeres*[2] (pp. 433-435). The complete book is freely available on the Our Americas Archive Partnership[3] website. This list can be used alongside the lesson plan, "Historia de Xochitl": A Cultural Spanish reading passage[4].

Xochitl

Figure 3.1: Xochitl, the flower

a la sazón	at that time, then
abrasador	burning, very hot
acertada	correct
afrenta	affront
alcázar	fortress, castle
alegar	alleged
	continued on next page

[1] This content is available online at <http://cnx.org/content/m38476/1.2/>.
[2] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38476/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/21866>
[3] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38476/latest/http://oaap.rice.edu/>
[4] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m38476/latest/http://cnx.org/content/m38472/latest/>

alentar	encourage, animate, comfort
anciano	old man, elderly man
anegar	flood, drown
aprestar	to prepare or get ready
arruinar	to ruin
avergonzar	to embarrass
ceder	to cede, give up, give over
colina	hill
colmo	the height, to make matters worse
comarca	area
conculcar	to break, to infringe upon
conseguir	to get, to find
cosecha	harvest
decadencia	decadence
delito	crime
derrotar	to defeat
desarreglar	to disrupt, disorder, disarrange
desdicha	misfortune, misery
desenfreno	lack of control, debauchery
dictar	dictate, pronounce
discordia	discord, disagreement
diseminar	to spread, disperse, scatter
disipación	dissipation, separation of the smaller parts of a whole
disoluta	dissolute, lewd
doncella	maiden
emprender	to undertake, to start
encarnizada	fierce, bloody, vicious
escudo	shield

continued on next page

granero	granary, corn loft
halago	flattery
heredero	heir
hueste	army, followers
inaudito	unheard-of, strange
infructousa	fruitless, unsuccessful
inquirir	to inquire into, investigate
llanura	plain
maguey	a plant (the American agave)
malgastar	to misspend, waste
matrona	matron
mies	ripe corn, corn fields, harvest
mira	intention, to set one's sights on
obsequio	gift
paradero	whereabouts
pesquisa	investigation, search, inquiry
recinito	area, place, grounds, district
refriega	skirmish, scuffle, encounter
refuerzo	reinforcement
retirar	retreat, withdrawal
rumbo	course, headed for
sequía	drought
soberano	sovereign, king
sobremanera	exceedingly
tregua	truce
trémula	tremulous, shaking, quivering
unos y otros	both, both sides
vasallo	vassal, subject

Table 3.1

Chapter 4

Glossary of common colonial Spanish terms and phrases[1]

4.1 Introduction

This glossary of terms and phrases is compiled from many of the historical Spanish documents included in the 'Our Americas' Archive Partnership[2].

4.2 Glossary

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Map of the American Hemisphere

Figure 4.1: 1823 map by Henry S. Tanner

[1] This content is available online at <http://cnx.org/content/m35967/1.5/>.
[2] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m35967/latest/http://oaap.rice.edu/>

Chapter 5

Glossary of the OAAP's "Americas Concepts"[1]

The Our Americas Archive Partnership's[2] (OAAP) **Americas Concepts** are key terms developed by Dr. Caroline F. Levander and Dr. Ralph Bauer to facilitate the discovery of documents related to themes central to hemispheric approaches to research. These concepts allow for thematic searches across national boundaries and time periods. Concepts were assigned to documents based on content.

This glossary can also be found on the OAAP website "About" documentation, under Glossary: http://oaap.rice.edu/about.php?page=glossary[3]

Map of the American Hemisphere, 1823

Figure 5.1: Map of the American Hemisphere[4] from Henry Tanner's A New American Atlas.

5.1 Americas Concepts

Borders: refers to documents describing or written in border cities, border states, or at border markers (such as official monuments and rivers); the movement or designation of political borders; crossing borders; surveys

[1] This content is available online at <http://cnx.org/content/m40966/1.3/>.
[2] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m40966/latest/http://oaap.rice.edu>
[3] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m40966/latest/http://oaap.rice.edu/about.php?page=glossary>
[4] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m40966/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/9254>

of borders; and wars or revolutions that impact the location of the border. Documents assigned this term include: travel journals that describe crossing state and national borders; government surveys determining the location of the border; letters from the Texas Revolution; images of political borders; images of border cities; treaties that establish political borders; etc.

Colonialism: refers to imperial control of a region or people; foreign governments controlling regions or people; and issues related to established colonies. Documents assigned this term include: accounts written by conquistadors and missionaries; documents on the founding and settlement of colonies; books detailing customs within specific colonial territories, etc.

Conquest: refers to the conquering or taking over of a people and/or territory through colonial reconnaissance campaigns, colonial settlement, or wars of invasion. Documents assigned this term include: accounts written by conquistadors; military documents from wars of invasion; maps of ceded territory; descriptions of military invasions; etc.

Conservatism: refers to adherence to right-wing political policies or philosophies and religious, cultural, and national traditions or customs. In Spanish, this particularly refers to adherence to Catholic policies. Documents assigned this term include: documents that justify politics along traditional religious lines; politically conservative constitutions; politically conservative presidential messages; documents that describe traditions and customs; conservative congressional documents; monarchal documents; the Plan de Iguala; etc.

Constitutionalism: refers to limited government, an adherence to constitutions and law. Documents assigned this term include: constitutions; government documents; election records; letters or narratives that reference constitutional rights; etc.

Development: refers to economic, political, or social growth and progress. Documents assigned this term include: economic documents; references to political changes; documents regarding agricultural or land development; accounts of medical progress; etc.

Diplomacy: refers to negotiations or treaties between groups, states, nations, or their representatives regarding commerce, peace, or war. Documents assigned this term include: treaties; letters or diaries written by diplomats; post-war negotiations between nations; etc.

Emancipation: refers to both individual and national freedom or independence. Documents assigned this term include: abolition documents; documents related to national independence movements; national declarations of independence; revolutionary documents; documents related to the Texas Revolution; etc.

Federalism: refers to a divided power structure in which powers are shared between groups, such as state and national governments; a political entity formed by distinct groups. Documents assigned this term include: election records; political documents that account for individual state policies; state legislative records; federal constitutions; etc.

Gender: refers to women's rights; gender equality or inequality; gender roles; gendered customs and traditions; women's writings; and images of women. Documents assigned this term include: descriptions of women's customs; women's letters and journals; documents describing women's jobs; constitutions describing specific roles of women in civic society; images and photographs of women; etc.

Historiography: refers to the study of history and the study of history through primary sources. Documents assigned this term include: descriptions of historical events; historical maps; historical photographs; national founding documents, such as constitutions, declarations, and plans; etc.

Indigenity: refers to native peoples, traditions, customs, and territories, as well as native art and artifacts; it was also used to describe landscapes and plants indigenous to a region. Documents assigned this term include: descriptions of Native and Aboriginal peoples; images of native art or tools; images of native plants and landscapes; reports of military advances on native occupied regions; government documents on native peoples' rights; descriptions of Indian warfare; descriptions of the religious conversion of native peoples; etc.

Inter-American Relations: refers to relationships and interaction (be it political, economic, or social) between countries, states, colonies, representatives, and people in the North and South Americas. Documents assigned this term include: treaties; international war documents; newspapers describing such interactions; Confederate documents, etc.

Labor: refers to employment, working conditions, the workforce, and job descriptions. Documents assigned this term include: letters from a nurse describing work conditions and episodes during the yellow fever outbreak; letters from engineers working on the Panama Canal; letters from doctors; documents describing the construction of the Panama Canal; descriptions or depictions of work done during land surveys; photographs of the construction of the Panama canal; etc.

Liberalism: refers to the emphasis of individual liberties, individual rights, equal opportunities, and limited government. In Spanish documents, this specifically refers to anticlerical (anti-Catholic) political policies. Documents assigned this term include: political manifestoes; constitutions; declarations of independence; Spanish anti-Catholic Church documents; etc.

Libertarianism: refers to a philosophy that emphasizes the individual, individual rights and liberties, the freedom of thoughts and actions, and free will. It was used during the Enlightenment in reference to individual liberties, limited government, and free thinking. Documents assigned this term include: discussions on abolition; documents that detail the rights that slaves should have as human beings; etc.

Migration: refers to movement of peoples, immigration, and travel. Documents assigned this term include: travel journals; letters from travelers; letters from or regarding exiles; exploration narratives; etc.

Nationalism: refers to an emphasis on the nation; a shared history and custom among a people; and national pride. Documents assigned this term include: constitutions; manifestoes; government publications focusing on the nation and national pride; documents detailing independence movements; proclamations; descriptions of national traditions and customs; national laws; propaganda; etc.

Neo-constitutionalism: refers to an evolving of the constitution and the constitutional rights guaranteed therein. Documents assigned this term include: government documents detailing changes to laws; constitutional revisions; etc.

Race Relations: refers to relationships between racial groups. Documents assigned this term include: references to slavery and abolition movements; descriptions of interactions between colonists and the natives; Confederate documents related to race and slavery; journals that describe interactions between people of different races; etc.

Religion: refers to religious beliefs, church traditions, biblical citations and explanations, church activities, and church policies. Documents assigned this term include: official church documents; constitutions that specify a state-imposed religion; descriptions of religious beliefs and customs; religious campaigns; letters from and regarding missionaries; diaries or journals that mention religion; anti-Church documents; sermons; images of missions and churches; etc.

Revolution: refers to an often-violent overthrowing of an established political system and the goal of replacing it with a new system. Documents assigned this term include: revolutionary war documents; documents from wars of independence; documents describing military campaigns and events during revolutionary wars; newspapers that mention revolutionary battles; documents regarding courts-martial; political manifestoes; etc.

Slavery: refers to slavery and abolition in the Americas. Documents assigned this term include: bills of sale of slaves; slave inventory lists; political cartoons regarding slavery; abolition documents; descriptions of slavery and slaves; legal documents regarding slavery; etc.

Technology: refers to technical equipment, some examples of technology include modes of transportation, printing technology, telegraphs, and medical equipment. Documents assigned this term include: descriptions of trains; medical knowledge, charts, and equipment; land survey reports; lists of equipment inventory, such as arms or sewing machines; etc.

War: refers to military or armed conflict. Documents assigned this term include: descriptions or references to battles; military maps; war records; references to military occupations and camps; portraits of uniformed military officers; images of battle fields and forts; Confederate and Republic of Texas currency; journals and letters written by soldiers, officers, and prisoners of war; newspapers describing battles; Texas Revolution correspondence; War Department correspondence; etc.

Chapter 6

Glosario de Conceptos de las Américas del OAAP[1]

Los Conceptos de las Américas ("Americas Concepts") del archivo digital, Our Americas Archive Partnership[2] (OAAP), son una lista de términos claves, creados por la Dra. Caroline F. Levander y el Dr. Ralph Bauer para facilitar el descubrimiento de documentos con temas fundamentales en la investigación desde la perspectiva hemisférica. Estos conceptos permiten búsquedas que atraviesan fronteras nacionales y periodos cronológicos. Los conceptos fueron asignados a documentos según el contenido.

Este glosario también se puede encontrar en el sitio del OAAP: http://oaap.rice.edu/about.php?page=glossary[3]

Mapa del hemisferio americano, 1823

Figure 6.1: "Map of the American Hemisphere"[4] del atlas por Henry Tanner, "A New American Atlas."

[1] This content is available online at <http://cnx.org/content/m40970/1.1/>.
[2] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m40970/latest/http://oaap.rice.edu>
[3] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m40970/latest/http://oaap.rice.edu/about.php?page=glossary>
[4] See the file at <http://cnx.org/content/m40970/latest/http://hdl.handle.net/1911/9254>

6.1 Conceptos de las Américas

Borders (Fronteras): se refiere a documentos que describen o fueron escritos en ciudades fronterizas, estados fronterizos, o fronteras políticas (como monumentos oficiales y ríos); el movimiento o designación de fronteras políticas; cruce de la frontera; estudios topográficos sobre fronteras; y guerras o revoluciones que causaron un impacto en la ubicación de la frontera. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: diarios de viaje que describen el cruce de fronteras estatales y nacionales; estudios topográficos gubernamentales hechos para determinar la ubicación de la frontera; cartas de la Revolución Texana; imágenes de fronteras políticas; imágenes de ciudades fronterizas; tratados que establecen las fronteras políticas; etc.

Colonialism (Colonialismo): se refiere al control imperial de una región o un pueblo; gobiernos extranjeros controlando regiones o pueblos; y colonias o la fundación de colonias. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: relaciones escritas por conquistadores y misioneros; documentos sobre la fundación y el establecimiento de colonias; libros que describen las costumbres de territorios colonizados; etc.

Conquest (Conquista): se refiere a la conquista o el acto de conquistar; asumir control de un pueblo y/o territorio a través de campañas coloniales o militares de reconocimiento; la fundación de colonias; y guerras de invasión. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: relaciones o informes escritas por conquistadores; documentos militares de guerras de invasión; mapas de territorio cedido; descripciones de invasiones militares; etc.

Conservatism (Conservatismo): se refiere a la política o filosofía de la derecha; un seguimiento de tradiciones o costumbres religiosas, culturales, y nacionales. En documentos en español, se refiere en particular a una observancia de la política católica. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: documentos que justifican política según filosofías religiosas tradicionales; constituciones políticamente conservadoras; documentos que describen tradiciones y costumbres; documentos legislativos conservadores; documentos de la monarquía; el Plan de Iguala; etc.

Constitutionalism (Constitucionalismo): se refiere a un gobierno limitado; observancia de la constitución y la ley. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: constituciones; documentos gubernamentales; registros de elecciones; cartas o relaciones que mencionan derechos constitucionales; etc.

Development (Desarrollo): se refiere al crecimiento o progreso económico, político, o social. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: documentos económicos; referencias a cambios políticos; documentos sobre el desarrollo agrícola o del terreno; relatos sobre el progreso médico; etc.

Diplomacy (Diplomacía): se refiere a negociaciones o tratados entre grupos, estados, naciones, o sus representantes sobre el comercio, la paz, o la guerra. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: tratados; cartas o diarios escritos por diplomáticos; negociaciones posguerra entre naciones; etc.

Emancipation (Emancipación): se refiere a la independencia o libertad individual y nacional. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: documentos de la abolición de la esclavitud; documentos sobre los movimientos de independencia nacional; declaraciones de independencia nacional; documentos revolucionarios; documentos relacionados con la Revolución Texana; etc.

Federalism (Federalismo): se refiere a una estructura política dividida, en la cual los poderes son compartidos entre grupos, como los gobiernos estatales y nacionales; una entidad política formada por grupos distintos. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: registros de elecciones; documentos políticos sobre la política estatal; expedientes estatales legislativos; constituciones federales; etc.

Gender (Género): se refiere a los derechos de la mujer; igualdad o falta de igualdad entre los géneros; roles/papeles de los géneros; costumbres and tradiciones clasificados por género; obras escritas por mujeres; e imágenes de mujeres. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: descripciones de costumbres de mujeres; cartas y diarios escritos por mujeres; documentos que describen empleos de mujeres; constituciones que describen los papeles específicos que deben desarrollar las mujeres en la sociedad; imágenes y fotografías de mujeres; etc.

Historiography (Historiografía): se refiere al estudio de historia y el estudio de la historia a través de textos primarios. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: descripciones de eventos históricos; mapas históricos; fotografías históricas; documentos de la fundación nacional, como constituciones, declaraciones, y proyectos; etc.

Indigenity (Indigenidad): se refiere a los pueblos autóctonos, las tradiciones, las costumbres, y territorios de los nativos, como también el arte y artefactos indígenas; también fue utilizado para describir paisajes y plantas autóctonos. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: descripciones de pueblos autóctonos; descripciones o imágenes de arte o herramientas indígenas; imágenes de plantas y paisajes nativos; informes sobre los avances militares sobre regiones ocupados por indígenas; documentos gubernamentales sobre los derechos del pueblo indígena; descripciones de enfrentamientos con los nativos; descripciones de la conversión religiosa de los indios; etc.

Inter-American Relations (Relaciones Inter-Americanas): se refiere a relaciones e interacción (política, económica, o social) entre países, estados, colonias, representantes, y pueblos en América del Norte y Sur. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: tratados; documentos de guerras internacionales; periódicos que describen este tipo de interacción; documentos de la Guerra Civil de los EEUU; etc.

Labor (Trabajo): se refiere al trabajo; condiciones del trabajo; la mano de obra; la fuerza laboral; y descripciones de empleos. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: cartas de una enfermera que describen las condiciones en la cual trabajaba y episodios que ocurrieron durante el brote del vómito negro; cartas de ingenieros trabajando en el Canal de Panamá; cartas escritas por médicos; documentos sobre la construcción del Canal de Panamá; descripciones o imágenes del trabajo realizado durante estudios topográficos; fotografías de la construcción del Canal Panamá; etc.

Liberalism (Liberalismo): se refiere al énfasis en libertades individuales, derechos individuales, igualdad de oportunidades, y gobierno limitado. En documentos en español, en particular, se refiere a política anticlerical (anticatólica). Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: manifiestos políticos; constituciones; declaraciones de independencia; documentos anticatólicos; etc.

Libertarianism (Libertarismo/Liberalismo libertario): se refiere a una filosofía que enfatiza la libertad individual; los derechos y las libertades de los individuos; libertad de pensamiento y de acciones; y la voluntad de sí mismo. Fue utilizado durante la Ilustración en referencia a las libertades individuales, el gobierno limitado, y el pensamiento libre. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: discusiones sobre la abolición de esclavitud; documentos que explican los derechos que deben tener los esclavos como seres humanos; etc.

Migration (Migración): se refiere al movimiento de gente, la inmigración, viajes, y desplazamiento. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: diarios de viaje; cartas escritas por viajeros; cartas escritas por o sobre gente exiliada; informes sobre campañas de exploración; etc.

Nationalism (Nacionalismo): se refiere a un énfasis en la nación; una historia y tradición compartida entre un pueblo; y el orgullo nacional. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: constituciones; manifiestos; publicaciones gubernamentales sobre la nación y el orgullo nacional; documentos sobre los movimientos de independencia; proclamaciones; descripciones de tradiciones y costumbres nacionales; leyes naciones; propaganda; etc.

Neo-constitutionalism (Neoconstitucionalismo): se refiere a una evolución de la constitución y los derechos garantizados en ello. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: documentos gubernamentales sobre cambios a leyes; revisiones a la constitución; etc.

Race Relations (Relaciones raciales): se refiere a las relaciones entre grupos raciales. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: referencias a la esclavitud y movimientos de abolición; descripciones de la interacción entre pueblos indígenas y los colonizadores; documentos de la Confederación EEUU sobre raza y esclavitud; diarios que describen interacciones entre gente de diferentes razas; etc.

Religion (Religión): se refiere a creencias religiosas, tradiciones de la iglesia, citas bíblicas, explicaciones de la Biblia, y la política de la iglesia. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: documentos oficiales de la iglesia; constituciones que especifican una religión estatal; descripciones de creencias y costumbres religiosas; campañas religiosas; cartas de y sobre misionarios; diarios que mencionan la religión; documentos anticatólicos; sermones; imágenes de misiones e iglesias; etc.

Revolution (Revolución): se refiere a un golpe de estado o la derroca de un sistema político, que con frecuencia es violento, y su reemplazo con un sistema nuevo. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: documentos de y sobre guerras de revolución; documentos de o sobre las guerras de independencia;

descripciones de campañas militares y eventos que sucedieron durante guerras revolucionarias; periódicos que mencionan batallas revolucionarias; documentos sobre cortes marciales y consejos de guerra; manifiestos; etc.

Slavery (Esclavitud): se refiere a la esclavitud y el movimiento de la abolición de esclavitud en las Américas. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: contratos de venta de esclavos; listas de inventario de esclavos; caricaturas políticas sobre la esclavitud; documentos del movimiento de la abolición; descripciones de esclavitud y esclavos; documentos legales sobre la esclavitud; etc.

Technology (Tecnología): se refiere a equipo técnico; algunos ejemplos de tecnología incluyen modos de transporte, la imprenta, el telégrafo, y equipo médico. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: descripciones de trenes; conocimientos y saberes médicos, hojas clínicas, y equipo médico; estudios topográficos; inventario de equipo militar o máquinas de coser; etc.

War (Guerra): se refiere a conflicto militar o armado. Documentos que fueron asignados este término incluyen: descripciones o referencias a batallas; mapas militares; expedientes de la guerra; referencias a ocupación y campamentos militares; retratos de oficiales militares uniformados; imágenes de campos de batalla y fuertes; moneda de la Confederación EEUU y de la República de Texas; diarios y cartas escritas por soldados, oficiales, y prisioneros de guerra; periódicos con descripciones de batallas; correspondencia de la Revolución Texana; correspondencia del Departamento de la Guerra; etc.

Glossary

A A

a cuenta del cupo
: for this purpose

a fin de hacer algo
: in order to do something

a fin de que
: so that; in order to

a flor de agua
: just under the surface of the water

a fé
: in truth

a la diabla
: carelessly

a la par
: like, on par (al igual)

a la sazón
: at that time, then

a las mil maravillas
: wonderfully, wonderfully well, marvellously

a más de que
: additionally

a renglón seguido
: immediately afterward, in the same breath, right after

a saber
: namely

a todo trance
: at all costs

aeta
: indigenous people of the Philippene mountains

aherrojar
: to shackle, to put in irons, fetter, oppress

ahora bien
: now; now then

al grueso de
: the bulk, most of, the majority of

Alcalde del crimen
: Ordinary judge in criminal cases

Alcalde mayor
: deputy governor

alfileres(con todos sus alfileres, de veinte y cinco alfileres)
: in full dress, dressed in style, to be as well dressed as possible

algunos años/algún tiempo a esta parte
: up to this point in time, recently, lately, for some time now

ama de gobierno
: housekeeper

antes bien
: on the contrary, but rather

apología
: defense

Audiencia Real
: Royal Court of Spain (often translated as "Royal Audience")

Auditor de la Guerra
: Judge-Advocate of the Army

Ayudante Comandante general del Estado Mayor
: Deputy Commander Chief of Staff of the Army

B B

baldía
: vacant or uncultivated (used in reference to land; see also: "*solar*")

baxo
lower ("*bajo*")

bien que
although

C C

cabezera
capital

cabildo
chapter (of persons), chapter meeting, town council, religious council

cabo
corporal (military rank)

caer a plomo
to fall heavily, flat

Caja real
Royal Treasury

capa y espada
[to fight] tooth and nail (claw)

Capitán a guerra
War Captain; civil authority authorized in affairs related to war; the head of a military operation (usually on a frontier)

Concilio Constancience
Constantine Council

congrega
In the Colonial period, Spaniards would concentrate the Indians into villages called congregas, and then use these Indians for labor.

cuartillo
one-fourth of a real

curato
parish administered or managed by the secular clergy

cédula
decree, order, bill

D D

dar a ententer; dar algo a entender
to imply

dar lugar
to cause, give rise

de claro en claro
to not get a wink of sleep [all night]

de suerte de/que
in such a way that

definidor
religious order Councilor

derecho de conquista
Right of conquest

desengañar
disabuse, enlighten

desmentir
deny, refute, contradict

docto
learned, erudite, scholar, learned person

doctrina
a parish composed of recently-converted Indians, rather than a mission settlement

dormir a pierna suelta
to sleep like a log; to sleep like a baby

E E

erario
treasury, public funds, public finance

erogación
distribution, expenditure, outlay

estancia
landed property for grazing cattle

F F

Fiscal de lo Civil
Crown Prosecuting Attorney in Civil Matters

flor y nata
cream, cream of the crop

fundo
landed property, estate farm

G G

gobernación

Area administered by a governor (*gobernador*)

H H

I I

intendente del ejercito

Quarter-master general; Intendent of the Army

intendente

Intendant, governor, manager, mayor, provincial governor

J J

juez y parte

Judge and jury

K K

L L

lego

layman

Leyes de Indias

Laws of the Indies

M M

marrullería

smoothness, glibness, cunning, craft, artful tricks

mediquillo

An Indian of the Philippine Islands with medical experience, but no title

meridional

southern

meter a alguien la uña

to exceed in price, to defraud in quantities or portions

meterse entre pecho y espalda

to eat or drink a lot; to consume something in excess

mezquindad

meanness; stinginess

mitra

miter

N N

O O

otrosí

furthermore

oída

hearsay

Oídor

Judge (in the Royal Audience/*Real Audiencia*)

P P

pagar derechos

to pay taxes

parish administered or managed by the secular clergy

a group of Franciscan Indian missions dependent upon a province

pasar a cuchillo

to put to the sword;to kill with the sword; slay

pasar al largo

to get straight to the point

pasar la vista

to look over; to glance quickly at something

pasarse de la raya

to overstep one's mark; to go too far

pechos de camisa

in shirtsleeves (not wearing a jacket/informally dressed)

pelos y señales

details

perder el norte

to lose one's bearing; to be at a loss

perdonar el boyo por el coscorrón

some things cost more than they are worth

perentoriedad

urgency

perjudicar

to be detrimental to; to damage; to harm

plaza

an open square in the center of a Spanish town

por cuanto

in that; in as much as

por lo demás

otherwise; apart from that

presbitero

priest

preservativo

protective; a document that defends or protects against some harm; prophylactic document; document or pamphlet written in defense of something harmful

presidio

a garrison; fort; military post

presupuesto

budget

procurador

attorney; an untitled lawyer; attorney who defended the rights of religious orders, cities, and *cabildos* (See also: cabildo)

providencias

measures; steps; precautions; ruling; decision

próximo anterior

last (month, year, etc.)

Q Q

quitrín

two-wheeled open carriage (called a trap)

R R

recaudar

to collect, raise funds, take, or recover funds

reconocimiento

reconnaissance, exploration, inspection

reducción

religious conversion

rentas

income; interest; returns

riqueza del suelo

richness of the soil

romper fuego

to open fire

ruin

contemptible, vicious

ría

the mouth of a river; long, narrow sea inlet

S S

saca de agua

weir; small dam built to divert a portion of the river's water into an irrigation canal

Sagrada Compañía de Jesus

Jesuit Church; lit. "Sacred Company of Jesus"

Santo Concilio Tridentino

Holy Council of Trent

seguir su bandera

to toe the [party] line

Seno Mexicano

Gulf Coast, Gulf of Mexico

sentar los reales

to set up camp, to install oneself (somewhere)

si bien

although

Silla Apostólica

Apostolic See

situado

subsities that were sent to the the less wealthy Spanish possessions or provinces

solar

undeveloped plot of land (see also: "*baldía*")

subalterno

auxiliary; subaltern; subordinate; secondary

suertes de huerta

garden plots for growing fruits and/or vegetables

Sumo Pontifice

Supreme Pontiff, the Pope

suplente

deputy; substitute; alternate

sínodo

mission or missionary stipend

T t

tener a bien

to see fit; to deign to

tomar carta de la naturaleza

to come to be like one of the natives; be thoroughly accepted

tomo

volume (of a book)

tuición

custody, protection

U u

usía

Your lordship or your ladyship, a contraction of "*vuestra señoría*"

V v

vómito, vómito prieto, vómito negro

yellow fever

W w

X x

Y y

Z z

Index of Keywords and Terms

Keywords are listed by the section with that keyword (page numbers are in parentheses). Keywords do not necessarily appear in the text of the page. They are merely associated with that section. *Ex.* apples, § 1.1 (1) **Terms** are referenced by the page they appear on. *Ex.* apples, 1

A A, 15
abbreviations, § 1(1)
abreviaturas, § 1(1)
abreviaturas historicas, § 1(1)
Americas, § 4(15)
Americas Concepts, § 5(17), § 6(21)
AP Spanish language, § 3(11)
AP Spanish literature, § 3(11)
archaic, § 4(15)

B B, 15

C C, 15
colonia, § 4(15)
colonial, § 4(15)
colonization, § 4(15)
colony, § 4(15)
Conceptos de las Américas, § 6(21)
conquistador, § 4(15)
culture, § 3(11)

D D, 15

E E, 15
español, § 2(7), § 4(15)

F F, 15
ferrocarril, § 2(7)

G G, 15
glossary, § 3(11)

H H, 15

I I, 15

J J, 15

K K, 15
key terms, § 5(17), § 6(21)

L L, 15

M M, 15
manuscrito, § 1(1)
mission, § 4(15)

N N, 15

O O, 15
OAAP, § 5(17), § 6(21)
OAAP Concepts, § 5(17), § 6(21)
obsolete, § 4(15)
Our Americas Archive Partnership, § 5(17), § 6(21)

P P, 15

Q Q, 15

R R, 15

S S, 15
settlement, § 4(15)
siglo IX, § 1(1)
Spanish, § 2(7), § 4(15)
Spanish abbreviations, § 1(1)
Spanish America, § 4(15)
Spanish vocabulary, § 3(11)

T T, 15
toltec, § 3(11)
train, § 2(7)
translations, § 4(15)
travel, § 2(7)
términos claves, § 6(21)

U U, 15

V V, 15
vocabulario, § 2(7)
Vocabulary, § 2(7), § 4(15)

W W, 15

X X, 15
Xochitl, § 3(11)

Y Y, 15

Z Z, 15

Attributions

Collection: *Glossaries and vocabulary lists*
Edited by: AnaMaria Seglie, Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/col11317/1.10/
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

Module: "Abreviaturas históricas (Historical Spanish Abbreviations)"
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m34696/1.5/
Pages: 1-5
Copyright: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

Module: "Spanish Vocabulary list: Train travel"
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m38295/1.3/
Pages: 7-10
Copyright: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

Module: "Vocabulary list: "Historia de Xochitl""
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m38476/1.2/
Pages: 11-13
Copyright: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

Module: "Glossary of common colonial Spanish terms and phrases"
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m35967/1.5/
Page: 15
Copyright: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

Module: "Glossary of the OAAP's "Americas Concepts""
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m40966/1.3/
Pages: 17-19
Copyright: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

Module: "Glosario de Conceptos de las Américas del OAAP"
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m40970/1.1/
Pages: 21-24
Copyright: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/
Based on: Glossary of the OAAP's "Americas Concepts"
By: Lorena Gauthereau-Bryson
URL: http://cnx.org/content/m40966/1.1/

Glossaries and vocabulary lists
This collection contains resources such as glossaries and vocabulary lists that were created for use with historical documents found in the free Our Americas Archive Partnership site. They were written for high school AP Spanish students and college students.

About Connexions
Since 1999, Connexions has been pioneering a global system where anyone can create course materials and make them fully accessible and easily reusable free of charge. We are a Web-based authoring, teaching and learning environment open to anyone interested in education, including students, teachers, professors and lifelong learners. We connect ideas and facilitate educational communities.

Connexions's modular, interactive courses are in use worldwide by universities, community colleges, K-12 schools, distance learners, and lifelong learners. Connexions materials are in many languages, including English, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Italian, Vietnamese, French, Portuguese, and Thai. Connexions is part of an exciting new information distribution system that allows for **Print on Demand Books**. Connexions has partnered with innovative on-demand publisher QOOP to accelerate the delivery of printed course materials and textbooks into classrooms worldwide at lower prices than traditional academic publishers.